

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT
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REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY China

SUBJECT Details of Far Eastern Communist Conferences

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. [REDACTED] MAO Tse-tung and K'ANG Sheng 25X1
 (康生), former Chief of the Department of Social Affairs of the Chinese
 Communist Party (CCP), left Peiping secretly for Vladivostok on 3 July¹ to
 hold a series of conferences with a representative of Stalin.² The topics 25X1
 under discussion were:
 - a. Problems of the joint defense of China, North Korea, and the USSR.
 - b. Exchange of Chinese Communist food stuffs for new Soviet military
 equipment.
 - c. General problems concerning a conference of Asiatic Communist
 representatives, to be held in Peiping in the winter of 1950.
2. On 10 July, MAO Tse-tung flew to Mukden to participate in the international
 Communist conference on Far Eastern military affairs.³ The persons attending
 included the following:

For the purpose of this report, the
 information was obtained from the
 files of the Central Intelligence Agency
 Director of Central Intelligence to the
 Analyst of the United States
 Next Review Date: 2003

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SovietsMolotov⁴Chia-la-su-szu-chi (加拉索斯基)
commander in chief of the Soviet Air
Force, Far East⁵Malinovsky, commander in chief of the
Soviet Army, Far EastAi-chang-chi-lo-t'o-szu-chi (愛長
基洛托斯基), Soviet naval
adviser to CCPChinese

MAO Tse-tung

CHOU En-lai

LIU Shao-chi

LIN Piao

KAO Kang, chairman of the
Manchurian governmentLI Fu-ch'un (李富春), deputy
chairman of the Northeast Government.CHANG Wen-t'ien (張聞天),
appointed CCP delegate to UNKoreans: KIM Il-song, president of North KoreaYI Hong-kwang, commander in chief of the North Korean People's Army.⁶Japanese: TOKUDA Kyuichi (徳田球一)Mongols: Choibalsan (CHIAO Pa-shan) (喬巴山), chairman of the Council of
Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic

Surunjap (SU Lung-chia) (蘇龍甲), deputy chairman

3. Molotov, presiding over the conference, made an analytical report on the international situation and stated that in case of war the USSR would assume the responsibility for the European sector and Communist China for the Far East. The following decisions were made by the conference:
 - a. China, besides reorganizing troops at present in the Chinese Communist Army, will recruit five to eight million men within five months for military training. This action is intended to stabilize the Asiatic mainland.
 - b. China is to send troops to Viet Minh and to equip them for an all out attack about 5-7 November.
 - c. After the United States is defeated, 100,000 Japanese PW troops are to be sent to South Korea to attack Japan, at the same time China is attacking Taiwan and Hong Kong.
 - d. If a world war starts, China is to send 300,000 troops into French Indo-China, Burma, and Siam, joining forces eventually with Malayan Communist troops.
 - e. Mongolia is to send 50,000 cavalry troops to the Manchuria-North Korea border to await orders.
 - f. CHU Te is to be commander-in-chief of all forces in the Far East, with Malinovsky as chief of staff.
4. Immediately after the conference, on 14 July, MAO Tse-tung and KIM Il-song went to Vladivostok to confer again with Stalin's representative. KIM returned to Korea on 17 July. MAO remained in Vladivostok.

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one of the principal items stressed by MAO Tse-tung was the necessity for the Chinese Communists to establish their international position and acquire a seat in the United Nations organization. This meant the taking of Taiwan in 1950 and the removal of any future possibility of revival of the Nationalist power. Molotov, the Soviet plenipotentiary at the conference, raised the point that if the Chinese Communists attempted to attack Taiwan they would suffer heavy losses because of the presence of the American Seventh Fleet. He pointed out that although the Communist ground forces were strong, it would be difficult to take them across the straits and once across they would probably lose all their vessels to a combined American-Nationalist attack and would thus be cut off in Taiwan without reinforcements and supplies.

6. Molotov announced that the United States would launch a large-scale counter-offensive in North Korea in October and would try to land on the west coast in the North Korea rear. He therefore urged additional Chinese Communist military forces in the Northeast and support for the North Koreans against the United States and United Nations defense of the South Koreans. Similarly, the Chinese Communists were urged to concentrate troops in Kwangsi, under a headquarters at Nanning, for active training and preparation to support Ho Chi Minh efforts against increased American aid in Indochina.
7. The Chinese and the Soviets are agreed that the United States is unlikely to initiate a third world war but that it will attempt a Korean counter-attack. In order to prevent a west coast landing, the USSR has instructed the Chinese to enter the Korean war, has set up a radar net in the Shangtung peninsula; and has ordered a force of submarines and light gunboats to be stationed at Tsingtao, Vladivostok, Port Arthm, and Dairen to patrol the Yellow Sea and the East Sea.
8. Because of UN bombings, the North Koreans have lost one third of their front line troops and much of their city, factory, and warehouse installations as well as communications lines.
9. China agreed to supply 300,000 troops to North Korea and 200,000 to French Indochina.⁸
10. MAO Tse-tung showed Molotov charts demonstrating the difficulties of securing parts and ammunition for the great variety of American, British, Czechoslovakian, Japanese, French, German, and other weapons used by the Chinese Communists. By the end of their conference, it had been agreed that the Chinese should re-tool the arsenals in Manchuria and at Chungking. The USSR is to supply technicians, and Communist China will standardize her arms with those of the USSR. The various types of weapons and ammunition in use by Communist armies are to be turned over to local forces or to be used to supply North Korea, French Indochina, Burma, Siam, and other states as soon as the new Soviet-style weapons are available.
11. The new arms program calls for continuation of the Japanese 7.9mm rifle, but all other types and sizes are to conform to Soviet models. LIN Piao's army, which is to be in North Korea, will use existing stocks of Chinese weapons and ammunition until new stocks are supplied by the USSR.
12. MAO Tse-tung requested from the USSR air and navy supplies and equipment to build up a balance in the Communist forces in anticipation of the commencement of World War III. He stated that the present Communist air and navy forces are capable of only small-scale attacks. Another request was for Soviet assistance in building an airplane factory in Manchuria.

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13. Among the armaments the Soviets agreed to furnish the Chinese Communists are five hundred rocket guns of various calibers. These are to be manufactured in China under the direction of Soviet technicians specially dispatched for that purpose. Some arsenals, including that in Chungking, however, will manufacture only Chinese models of arms and ammunition. In addition to guns, Molotov promised aid for a program presented by MAO Tse-tung for the manufacture of tanks and armored cars in China. Plans were discussed for setting up tank factories under Soviet supervision before the end of 1950. The USSR has not yet turned over any Soviet tanks to the Chinese; the only tanks appearing in China are those captured from the Nationalists.⁹ Soviet tank experts have been sent in, however, to help the Chinese train tank operators.
14. Because of the efficiency of some American-made artillery pieces among Chinese Communist military equipment, the USSR is willing to help the Chinese purchase the necessary ammunition for their operation. Plans are being made to procure supplies through illicit deals or through neutral nations.
15. In connection with the modernizing and replacement of military equipment, the Communists also plan to reorganize their military forces in line with the USSR system. Provincially, district, and county forces are to be organized to replace the regular armies. Because of the expense of maintaining the ~~Chinese Communist~~ ~~armies~~, which has a total of approximately seven million men, regular forces are to be reduced one fourth to one third. Released soldiers will be conscripted for labor forces¹⁰ or to train local militia. This transfer of military strength from national to local forces will be accomplished by local conscription and will stress the idea that people and soldiers are united in a glorious mission. Local militia programs have already been completed in Liaoning, Shantung, and Kiangsu Provinces and are under way in Chekiang.

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subsequent information indicates that LIU Shao-chi, SU Yu, CHOU En-lai, LIU Po-chen and T'UNG Shu-ho (董叔和) represented the Chinese [REDACTED]. It is also suggested that the Soviet representative was Makarov, not Mirbakov, and that in addition there attended a Soviet of whose name the Chinese rendition is Shih-Ti-Ko-Fu (史提戈夫, Steikov?).

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X [REDACTED] Comment. According to earlier reports, Stalin himself was in Vladivostok for the conference. The presence of high-ranking Soviet officials in the Far East on special occasions has been reported frequently by the press and various other sources, but these reports have never been confirmed. It is assumed, therefore, that some representative of the person named held a conference but without adequate confirmation, it cannot be stated that such leaders as Stalin, Vishinsky, Molotov, and Meretskov actually were present. [REDACTED] from all evidence so far available, the presence of Molotov in Peiping at the later conference (see paragraph 2) is only a rumor.

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[REDACTED]

Comment. A conference between MAO Tse-tung and Molotov was also reported to have occurred in early August, with essentially the same numbers and dispositions of Chinese Communist troops involved as reported

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here. [redacted] Molotov was in Peiping after
1 August. [redacted] LIN Piao is reported to have made a trip to Peiping
in early July. [redacted]

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5. [redacted] Comment. The CO of the Soviet Far East Airforce is believed to
be Marshall Rudenko.

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6. [redacted] Comment. YI Hong-kwang has been reported as dead since March 1950.

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7. [redacted]

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8. [redacted] Comment. [redacted] Moscow is reported
[redacted] to have transmitted the following information to MAO Tse-tung:

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a. MAO should transfer 300,000 troops of the 4 Field Army to the Manchuria-Korea border, to support the North Korean troops and to exhaust American forces in the Far East.

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b. He should transfer the 13 and 15 Regiments (Army Groups?) totaling about 100,000 men and three armies of the 2 Field Army to Chihnsi, Lungchow and Chennankuan for the use of the Viet Minh.

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c. In the spring of 1951 the USSR will start an invasion in the Near East and in northern Europe.

9. [redacted] Comment. This is contrary to a number of reports from various sources that Soviet-made tanks have been observed in China.

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10. [redacted] Comment. The use of elements of the Army for special agricultural and other projects in all parts of China has been reported by Communist radio and press constantly over a period of several months.

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